The Weekly Museum

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THE FAIR HIBERNIAN;

A TURKISH TALE.

TOWARDS the close of one of the hotteſt days in ſummer, the Sultan Achmet was enjoying the coolneſs which the marine zephyr afforded, in the bay of the Boſphorus. His brigantine, which was of the moſt beautiful ſtructure, glided ſmoothly along, while the rowers kept time with their oars to the dulcet ſound of flutes, hautboys, and other ſort of muſic; to which by their ſtrokes daſhing againſt the waves, they formed an agreeable cadence—the wind ſcarcely waved the ſilken pendons—the rays of the ſun reflected obliquely the lengthened ſhade of the veſſel, whoſe ſails, gilding, and colours, threw a variety of tints on the waves, and appeared, when blended with the glowing ſky, a beautiful picture inverted—all nature was ſoftened, the air breathed perfume, and every object around ſeemed to partake of the compoſure and ſerenity which the approach of the evening, and the declining ſun uſually inſpires.

The ſultan had drawn up one of the ſilk curtains, that adorned the cabin window, and was looking toward the land which every moment brought nearer to his view, when a ſhrill and piercing ſhriek awakened his attention—he ſtarted, and after endeavouring in vain to diſcover from whence the voice came, he called to the Boſtangi Baſſa, (who ſat at the ſtern) and commanded him to try if he could diſcern any object from which it could be ſuppoſed the voice proceeded: in vain for ſome minutes were his efforts, at laſt one of the officers, who had climbed up to the yards, informed the Boſtangi that he ſaw at a diſtance ſomething floating, though it ſcarcely ſeemed larger than a buoy upon the ſurface of the waves.

A boat was inſtantly manned, and under the direction of the officer, they rowed toward the place from whence the ſmall object had appeared.

The veſſel by the exertions of the mariners, flew through the waves, and they ſoon arrived at the place pointed out to them: a ſubſtance like a bundle of ſilk was clearly diſcernable, they rowed alongſide of it with great caution, and when within reach, two of the men ſtretched out their arms, as it was ſinking, and to their great ſurpriſe, received into them the body of a woman.

When they had it ſafe in the boat, the ſailors were commanded to uſe their utmoſt exertions to reach the brigantine, which was eaſily accompliſhed, as they lay upon their oars to wait for them.

The Grand Signior heard the account of the officer with aſtoniſhment: he ordered the body to be laid upon the carpet in the great cabin, while he viewed with equal attention and compaſſion, as he took one of the hands, to feel if any pulſe remained, he obſerved a ſmall tremulous motion on the lips, this he conſidered as a ſign that life had not entirely fled, and ordered her head to be raiſed againſt the ſofa, and ſome liquors to be forced into her mouth; while this was doing the veſſel reached ſhore.

The body was conveyed with great tenderneſs to the ſeraglio, and Achmet, who had hopes, that he ſhould be the means of reſtoring a human creature to exiſtence, ordered that his phyſician ſhould attend, and the utmoſt efforts for her recovery ſhould be made by the woman acting under his direction.

When the Sultan returned from prayers in the morning, the firſt object of his inquiry was into the meaſures that had been adopted; and he received, with great pleaſure, the news, that the lady, for whom he intereſted himſelf, was in ſome degree brought to life, but that though ſhe had ſpoken, it was in a language not underſtood by any around her, and with ſuch geſtures as ſeemed to indicate that her mind had ſuffered a conſiderable derangement.

Reſt and quiet, the phyſician ſaid, would ſoon reſtore her.

Achmet, rejoicing in her preſervation, ſaid to himſelf: "It was but a few days ſince I was repining, that although the deſpotic monarch of a vaſt empire, I had found but few opportunities to be of ſervice to mankind, and that thoſe had been, in a great degree counteracted by the deception, unworthineſs, or ingratitude of the objects upon whom my favours have been beſtowed."

"The ſeminary I have formed for the education of youth, has indeed, in a great meaſure rewarded me for the pains I took in conquering the prejudices againſt ſuch an eſtabliſhment, in the pleaſure it gives me at preſent, and the advantage it may be to my kingdom in future; for though the monuments of my victories adorn ſeveral parts of this city, and the trophy which I won when I conquered the Giant of Bagdad, is gazed upon with admiration by all who frequent the outward hall of my palace, yet neither have given me the ſatisfaction which the forming the minds of my ſubjects, or the preſervation of a life, juſt ſinking into eternity, ſudden, and perhaps unprepared, hath afforded."

The phyſician and officers of the ſeraglio, obſerving the intereſt which the Sultan took in the welfare of the lady, the eagerneſs of his morning inquiries, and the directions which he conſtantly gave in the evening reſpecting her accommodation, thought that his anxiety in behalf of the ſtranger would be a good topic to deſcant upon when aſked for news, by the Sultaneſs Fatima, and, as the paſſions that reign in the world were not ſhut out of the ſeraglio, there was found (even in that retreat) people ready to impute benevolent actions to ſiniſter motives, and eager to communicate the ſtory with conſiderable additions to that princeſs.

Diſappointed were they, when they obſerved the generous Fatima heard this tale with no other emotions than thoſe which humanity excited.

She commanded the ſlaves to lead her to the bed of the ſtranger: ſhe ſaw her in the moment of derangement, inquired into the circumſtances of the caſe from the female attendants, and into the ſymptoms of her diſorder from the phyſicians, and after folding the fair ſufferer in her arms, and dropping the tear of compaſſion upon her boſom, ſhe left her to ſeek the Sultan: what paſſed between them was unknown; but the attendants were ſurpriſed to ſee them walk hand in hand through the gallery to the Princeſs's apartments; from whence the eunuchs brought freſh orders, reſpecting the care of the perſon whom the Sultana called her lovely charge: upon this the attention of the phyſicians was redoubled.

In a few days they reported that her ſenſes were perfectly reſtored, and health conſiderably amended. As it was found that ſhe ſpoke the Italian, French, and Engliſh languages, two ſlaves from the former country were ordered to attend her; and ſo much was her mind ſoothed, and her ſpirits compoſed, by the methods preſcribed, that in leſs than two months her perfect recovery was announced to the Sultan; he therefore with great ſelf-congratulation on the next day ordered her to his preſence.

Achmet, had in his ſeraglio (as he had been the cuſtom of his predeceſſors) from the ſeveral countries around, a large collection of beauties: the Georgion, the Perſian, the Italian, the Circaſſian, and the Greek, and though attached to the Sultana Fatima, (by whom he had a numerous family) he had been occaſionlly ſtruck with the various ſtiles of perfection which marked their different characters. The piercing eye and black treſſes, which predominated in the eaſt, were familiar to his ſight, the poliſhed roundneſs and and elegant form of the Greek, the animated Italian, the majeſtic Circaſſian he had frequently admired; till at length the vaſt number of ſlaves, which the merchants were continually offering, though they might engage a momentory and tranſient attention, were forgotten as ſoon as they had paſſed.

Far different were his ſenſations with reſpect to the lady now before him, a ſtile of beauty unlike any he had ſeen, riveted his eyes upon her; the moſt dazling complexion in which, through a tranſparency of the ſkin, azure tints appeared, and veins meandered, while the approach of the Sultan to take her hand, diffuſed the roſes that bluſhed in her cheeks over her whole countenance; dark blue eyes, teeth which ſeemed of pearl, ſet in a frame of rubies a redundance of flaxen hair, which was in part confined by a tiara, while the reſt fell in ringlets over a form in which the elegant and majeſtic were united; a form, which diſdaining to borrow aſſiſtance from dreſs, was only attired in a looſe drapery of white muſlin tied under the boſom by a zone of blue. The langour which her preſent ſituation inſpired, the bluſhing timidity with which ſhe approached, rendered her figure ſo intereſting, that Achmet ſtood for ſome minutes loſt in admiration, before he had power to ſay:

"When I valued myſelf upon my humanity, and was exulting in the pleaſing idea, that, owing to my exertions, the life of a human creature was preſerved, I little new the value of the prize I had reſcued from the waves.——At this moment, ſtruck by your beauty, attracted by your irreſiſtible perſonal graces, my merit, in my own eyes, appears ten times more conſpicuous.——

May it be of the same value in yours! And if you wish that the life I have preserved may in future be rendered happy, unfold to Achmet your history, and command his services, to second the hand of Providence, which has been so miraculously displayed in your preservation and recovery."

"After having paid my thanks to heaven (said she kneeling) let me offer to you, most benevolent Achmet, my most grateful acknowledgements, for the saving of a life, which though hitherto of little value to the possessor, will in future become of some consequence, from having excited your attention and humanity." "The attention and admiration of Achmet (said he, raising her) you have indeed strongly excited, as also another passion, which is curiosity. I would wish to be informed of your story, and learn by what means your lovely form came to be exposed to the danger from which you was rescued; and I am happy in having in my youth attained the French language, as I can hold a conversation with you, without the medium of an interpreter."

[To be continued.]

BEAUTIES OF MASONRY.

AN EXTRACT.

BY the exercise of brotherly love, we are taught to regard the whole human species as one family, the high and low, the rich and poor; who as created by one Almighty Parent, and inhabitants of the same planet, are to aid, support, and protect each other. On this principle, Masonry unites men of every country, sect, and opinion, and conciliates true friendship among those who might otherwise have remained at a perpetual distance. Relief is the next tenent of the profession. To relieve the distressed, is a duty incumbent on all men; but particularly on Masons, who are linked together by an indissoluble chain of sincere affection. To sooth the unhappy, to sympathise with their misfortunes, to compassionate their miseries, and to restore peace to their troubled minds, is the grand aim we have in view. On this basis, we establish our friendships, and form our connections. Truth is a divine attribute, and the foundation of every virtue. To be good and true, is the first lesson we are taught in Masonry. On this theme we contemplate, and by its dictates endeavour to regulate our conduct: hence, influenced by this principle, hypocrisy and deceit are unknown, sincerity and plain-dealing distinguish us, and the heart and tongue join in promoting each other's welfare, and rejoicing in each other's prosperity.

Masons are brethern by a double tie, and among brethers should exist no invidious distinctions. Though merit be always respected, and honour rendered to whom it is due, the same principles govern all. A king is reminded, that although a crown may adorn his head, or a sceptre his hand, the blood in his veins is derived from the common parent of mankind, and is no better than that of the meanest subject. The wisest senator, or the most skilful artist is taught, that, equally with others, he is by nature exposed to infirmity and disease; and that an unforeseen misfortune, or disordered frame, may impair his faculties, and level him with the most ignorant of his species. This checks pride, and incites courtesy of behaviour. Men of inferior talents, or not placed by fortune in such exalted stations, are instructed to regard their superiors with peculiar esteem, when they behold them, divested of pride, vanity, and external grandeur, condescending, in the badge of innocence and bond of friendship, to trace wisdom, and follow virtue, assisted by those who are of a rank beneath them. Virtue is true nobility, and wisdom the channel by which virtue is directed and conveyed; wisdom and virtue only can distinguish MASONS.

FOR THE WEEKLY MUSEUM.

SOLUTION TO THE REBUS

SIGNED M. S.

IN THE MUSEUM OF THE 23D ULT.

YOUR mystic lines with care I did peruse,
And found LAMPOON's the subject of your muse,
In which libellous people do defame
With words satirical a person's name.

WILLIAM.

FOR THE WEEKLY MUSEUM.

ADDRESS TO STELLA,

ON NEW-YEAR'S DAY, 1797.

SWEET maid! I hail the rising year,
That bids thy charms at once appear;
In rofeate beauty, fresh and gay,
While all around the graces play!
And o'er thy favour'd form dispense
Heaven's indulgent influence!

How may I stand? my fair one say,
Shall I, in raptures hail the day?
Shall all due praise to love be given,
And I be bless'd by NINETY-SEVEN?
Who like a herald fair appears,
Communicating hopes and fears!

Oh, STELLA! could I paint my love,
Could I, in words, my passion prove;
How eloquent were every line---
How sweet, how lofty, how sublime!
But words were never yet my forte,
Nor do I flattery's ways resort.
No---to a maid, whose mental charms
Awes, captivates, at once disarms;
Whose happy genius, soars above
A fordid, interested love:
Tho' flutt'ry deck'd in sweetest flowers,
Perfum'd in Aromatic showers.

Tho' mimic Eden should exhale,
Its grateful fragrance on the gale;
Yet would thy nicer sense discern,
Beneath the flowers, the canker'd thorn!

Accept this tribute of a heart,
Who owns thee as its nicer part,
Who---tho' succeeding years should close
In fancy'd bliss, or real woes;
Tho' every grief at once should shed,
Their rage on my devoted head!
Or fortune's luring smiles should charm,
My soul, and all its woes disarm;
With thee, I'd change the defart brown,
With thee, I'd brave misfortune's frown!
Or were my utmost wish complete,
In wealth, in honours, pomp or state,
My bounding heart, your charms would greet,
And lay my honours at your feet!

STELLA! 'tis not the peach's hue,
The coral, or ethereal blue,
The ray of Sol's meridian car:
Or the soft lustre of a star,
That wins my heart---
'Tis innocence, whose attic ray
Sheds purer lustre on the day;
'Tis the sweet unaffected grace,
That wreaths in charms divine the face!
Where conscious virtue, holds her seat,
In all her native charms complete!
These are the charms that bind the enraptur'd soul,
A willing votary to love's soft controul.

January 1, 1797. EUGENE.

FOR THE WEEKLY MUSEUM.

LINES ON THE RECOVERY OF A WIFE

AFTER LYING-IN.

HENCE anxious doubt and gloomy care!
No longer my poor bosom tear.
Hence! to your murky cells away!
Bright joy and love shall rule the day.
No longer SUSAN, my lov'd wife,
Hangs in suspence 'tween death and life;
No more she's rack'd with death-like pain;
No more the fever burns her brain;
No more she sleepless wastes the night,
Or only sleeps to wake with fright;
No more my mind is fill'd with fears;
No more my eyes be dimm'd with tears,
Once more she to the church repairs,
To pour her soul in thanks and prayers.

FERDINAND.

SONNET TO NIGHT.

BY CHARLOTTE SMITH.

I LOVE thee, mournful, sober-suited Night,
When the faint moon, yet lingering in her wane,
And veil'd in clouds, with pale uncertain light
Hangs o'er the waters of the restless main.

In deep depression sunk, th' enfeebled mind
Will to the deaf cold elements complain,
And tell the embosomed grief, however vain,
To sullen surges and the viewless wind.

Though no repose on thy dark breast I find,
I still enjoy thee---cheerless as thou art;
For in thy quiet gloom th' exhausted heart
Is calm, though wretched; hopeless, yet resign'd.
While to the winds and waves its sorrows given,
May reach---though lost on earth---the ear of Heaven!

ANECDOTE,

OF A DISINTERESTED WOMAN.

ABOUT the year 1720, Signora Tesi was a celebrated performer in Italian operas, and a popular singer. At thirty years of age, she was connected with a German Count of high rank and great distinction, whose fondness for her encreased by possession to such a degree, that he formed the resolution to marry her; although high birth, more particularly in that country, is considered as an indispensable quality in a wife.

The enamoured had no sooner declared his intention to the object of his passion, than she used every argument in her power to dissuade him from it; by laying before him the many disagreeable consequences which would result from such an alliance; but all in vain; he adhered to his resolution, and would not be denied. Signora Tesi finding all remonstrances vain, left him one morning, repaired to a neighboring street, and addressing a poor labouring man, a journeyman baker, proferred to give him fifty ducats if he would marry her; but on the express condition that he should not cohabit with her. The poor fellow, surprised and overjoyed, readily accepted the conditions on which he should become her nominal husband, and they were immediately married in due form. The enamoured Count presently renewed his solicitations; when his fair one assured him that it was now utterly impossible for such an union to take place, as she was at that time the wife of another; a sacrifice which she had made to his family and his fame.

FOR THE WEEKLY MUSEUM.

THE POWER OF MONEY.

MONEY, with more than tutelary power protects its votaries from insults and oppressions; it silences the enraged accuser and snatches the sword from the hand of justice. Towns and cities, like Jericho, without any miracle, have fallen down before it; It has stopped the mouths of cannons, and still more surprising, of sedition and murder; it has thrown a sort of glory about the globose, or opaque skulls of mercenary magistrates: it has imparted a dread and reverence to the ensigns of authority, and, strange, passing strange to say, it has made youth and beauty fly to the arms of age and impotence; it gives charms to deformity and detestation; transforms Hymen into mammon, and Cupid into a satyr---it has built bridges without foundations, formed libraries without books, hospitals without endowments, and churches without benefices; it has turned conscience into a deist, honour into a pimp, courage into a paltroon, and honesty into a stock-jobber; there is nothing wonderful it has not effected, except making us wise, virtuous and happy. M.

A CURIOUS DIALOGUE.

THE following curious DEAD dialogue happened lately between two LIVE ladies in——street:—"Pray, ma'am, how do you do?"—DEAD, ma'am, with the tooth-ach.—"Lord, I am sorry for it (says the other); and poor little Jacky is also DEAD, and likely to DIE with the same pain."

SATURDAY, *January 7*, 1797.

RETURNS of the ELECTION for PRESIDENT and VICE-PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

	Adams,	Jefferson,	Pinckney,	Burr,	Scattering.
New-Hampshire	6				
Maſſachuſetts	16		13		3
Rhode-Iſland	4				4
Connecticut	9		4		5
Vermont	4		4		
New-York	12		12		
New-Jerſey	7		7		
Pennſylvania	1	14	1	13	
Delaware	3		3		
Maryland	7	4	4	3	1
Virginia	1	20	1	1	19
North-Carolina	1	11	1	6	5
South-Carolina		8	8		
Georgia		4			4
Kentucky		4		4	
Tenneſſe		3		3	
Total	71	68	59	30	48

If no exceptions are to be made to the above returns, JOHN ADAMS is elected PRESIDENT, and THOMAS JEFFERSON VICE-PRESIDENT of the United States.

Hamburg Papers to the 7th Nov. received by the Minerva, contain the following:

A Hamburgh Paper of Nov. 7, has Paris articles to 26th Oct. ſix days later than any received. They relate chiefly to a decree of the Council of 500, forbidding the importation, or *ſale*, of Engliſh goods, under the *ſeverest penalties*. At *this date*, therefore, no proſpect of adjuſtment between thoſe two powers, could have been in view.

An article dated Leipſic, Oct. 22, ſays—"Rumours of a peace between the Emperor and the French Republic, grows daily ſtronger: and upon good grounds it is ſuppoſed that the Cabinet of Berlin is very inſtrumental in the buſineſs."

The Armiſtice between the Pope and the French Republic was about being broken by the former. He had addreſſed letters to the different Powers of Europe on the ſubject. The cauſe is not ſtated, but ſeveral articles from deſſerent parts of Italy confirm the expectation of an immediate commencement of hoſtilities between the Papal troops and thoſe of the Republic.

Franckfort, Oct. 22.

Under this date a confirmation is given, that Gen. Moreau on his retreat attacked the Imperial Gen. Petraſch, and repulſed him with the loſs of, from 1500 to 2000 men, and that he had been conſiderably reinforced.

Letter of General Moreau to the Directory, dated head quarters, at Fryburg, Oct 15.

The courage of the army has gloriouſly extricated them out of the critical poſition in which it ſtood. By the Black Foreſt we were ſurrounded by the enemy who hindered our paſſage through the narrow paſſes, when at the ſame time the Archduke Charles advanced with a part of his army threatening to deſtroy the bridges over the Rhine. It was neceſſary at this juncture to open ourſelves away by vigorous efforts which the victory of Elberach was not ſufficient to effect.

About 25,000 men commanded by Generals Petraſchand Nxuendorf, had taken the poſitions by Rothwell, Villingen, Donauſhingen, and Neuſtadt, Waldſhut, and even the Foreſt towns, were occupied by Auſtrian troops and armed peaſants. From this you ſee that all our communications were cut off. This was the more diſagreeable to us, as we could not ſend letters to France, neither receive any from thence. I commenced to force a paſſage thro' tho foreſt towns. A half brigade eſcorting the ammunition waggons and the wounded and ſick, effected this without much difficulty. That part of the army which was not neceſſary to check the progreſs of General Latour, who having recovered from his defeat by Biberach, did not ceaſe to purſue us, marched to Rothweil and Dittingen, and after ſeveral vigorous battles drove the enemy from thence. We took here part of his artillery, and made 300 priſoners.

It remained now to force the narrow paſſes in the Black Foreſt. The centre of the army marked out the line to attack the corps of the enemy ſtationed in Hell Valley. This is a terrible defile for the paſſage of an army, as this valley extends ſeveral miles betwixt two ſteep mountains, hardly from 8 to 10 fathom diſtance. The bravery of the troops ſurmounted all obſtacles. With the loſs of 2 cannon and 100 priſoners the enemy was beaten, and on the 12th October the center of the army took poſition before Fryburg. The diviſions of the Archduke had already advanced to Alt Breyſach, from whence they drove our troops and took 80 priſoners, which we retook, together with thoſe that eſcorted them.

The right and left wing of the army who had joined and continued to check the Generals Latour, Petraſch and Nxuendorf, defiled on the 13th, 14th, and 15th October, without the leaſt coſt. All the equipage and tranſports paſſed unmoleſted through the foreſt towns, covered by the right wing of the army. Thus an army of which the enemy boaſted he would certainly make priſoners, now threatens him with an attack, and returns to cover the frontiers, after a march of 100 leagues without the leaſt loſs: during which they took from the enemy 18 pieces of cannon, 2 pair of colours and nearly 7000 priſoners, amongſt which there are 80 officers.

I ſend you this ſhort ſketch to alleviate your anxiety; but I owe it to the brave army which I have the honour to command, to give a more ſpecific deſcription of the many battles it fought; to praiſe the patience and calm courage which they ſhewed under the greateſt difficulties, the reſignation with which they bore the want of proviſions in the horrid places which they paſſed. Every corps ſignalized itſelf, and the officers did not ceaſe to give proofs of their talents and bravery. Several of them, in particular, did gallant actions of which I think it my duty to give you more information. MOREAU.

From the head quarters of the ArchDuke Charles at Mahlberg, Oct. 17.

The head quarters of the Arch Duke Charles have been removed here ſince yeſterday, with the intention of advancing further into the Briſgau; this morning he was joined by General Latour, with his army. It is to be expected that the Arch Duke will, at the head of ſuch an army attack General Moreau, who was yeſterday yet at Frybourg, and to force him to a ſpeedy retreat over the Rhine. The conſtant bad weather and inundations have greatly impeded our operations againſt Kehl, however, a conſiderable corps is before that fortreſs to keep it blockaded.

MILAN, Oct. 11 and 12.

We are aſſured that the hoſtilities between the Pope and the French Republic will ſhortly be commenced.

According to a proclamation of General Buonaparte, the truce between the Republic and the Duke of Modena is declared to be ſuſpended.

PARIS, Oct. 16.

The Directory being yet uncertain whether a peace with England can be brought about, has intimated to the Council of Five Hundred, that it will be adviſeable to prepare to continue the war with redoubled forces.—The ſame has ſent another meſſage propoſing to prohibit the exportation of Engliſh goods in all the ports of the Republic. Letters from l'Orient and Rochefort, mention, that five ſhips of the line and ſeveral frigates have ſailed from both ports to join the fleet at Breſt.

MARRIED

On Saturday the 17th ult. by the Rev. Mr Pilmore, Mr. PHILIP GORRALL, to Miſs ELIZA SHREEVE, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Shreeve.

On Thurſday the 22d ult. by the Rev Mr Miller, Mr THOMAS LOUTETTE, to Miſs CATHARINE MCKENZIE, both of this city.

On Tueſday the 27th ult. by the Rev Dr Rodgers, the Rev. ABEL ROE, of Woodbridge (N. J.) to Miſs BARRET, late of Boſton.

On Thurſday evening laſt, by the Rev Mr Peters, Captain THOMAS BARNARD, of Boſton, to Miſs LOUISA HINCKLEY, of Kenny-brook.

THEATRE.

ON MONDAY EVENING WILL BE PRESENTED,
A TRAGEDY, called,

RIVAL QUEENS,

With the LIFE and DEATH of

Alexander the Great.

Alexander,	Mr Hodgkinſon,
Lyſimachus,	Mr Hallam, jun.
Caſſander,	Mr Crosby,
Hepheſtion,	Mr Martin,
Polypechon,	Mr Munto,
Theſſalus,	Mr Miller,
Eumenes,	Mr Macgrath,
Perdiccas,	Mr Seymour,
And. Clytus,	Mr Hallam.
Roxana,	Mrs Melmoth,
Syſigambis,	Mrs Tyler,
Pariſatis,	Mrs Seymour,
And, Statira,	Mrs Johnſon.

IN ACT 2d,
Alexander's Triumphal Entry into Babylon.
VOCAL PARTS by
Meſſrs. Tyler, Johnſon, Woolls, Lee, Macgrath, Seymour,
Mrs Seymour, Miſs Brett, Miſs Harding, and
Mrs Hodgkinſon.
CAPTIVES, Meſſrs. Des Moulins, Leonard, Roberts,
Miſs Brett, and Mrs Munto, &c.

TO WHICH WILL BE ADDED,
A COMEDY, in 2 Acts, (never performed) called,

Tell Truth and Shame the Devil.

Six Cents Reward.

RUNAWAY from the ſubſcriber, yeſterday morning, the 6th inſt. an Apprentice Boy named PETER SMILY, between 15 and 16 years of age, ſhort and thick ſet: Had on when he went away a blue double jacket, a light under-waiſtcoat, blue cloth trowſers, a hat and blue milled cap under it. Whoever will take up ſaid boy and bring him to his maſter ſhall be entitled to the above reward. JONATHAN DICKENSON,
January 7, 1797. No. 223, Water-ſtreet.

One Cent Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber on the 6th of May, 1796, an indented ſervant girl, named THERESA O'NEAL, ten years of age. Whoever ſecures her ſo that her miſtreſs may have her again ſhall receive the above reward. MARY LINN.
January 7, 1797. 45 tf

THOSE who ſtand indebted to the eſtate of the late Dr. SAMUEL NICHOL, are requeſted to call on the ſubſcriber at No. 25, Ann-ſtreet, and diſcharge their reſpective accounts, he being impowered and authoriſed to receive the ſame. Thoſe accounts that are not immediately diſcharged will be put into the hands of an attorney.
Jan. 7, 1797. 45 tf GEORGE WEBSTER.

Court of Apollo.

HENRIETTA TO PHELIM O'FLANAGAN.

As a callico gown to a wench,
That had drudg'd in the kitchen a year;
As a frog fricafee to the French,
To a buck as bottle of beer:

So sweet; and still sweeter the notes,
That flow from the magical pen,
Than the warbling of woodpecker's throats,
Or the cluck of the chickmurthing hen.

The Bison, so REAL and so stout,
May boast of his shape and his size;
Of his arch and his amorous snout,
Of the charm of his love darting eyes.

Compar'd with my Phelim he'd skulk,
Like the dew from the heat of the sun;
Like a mud turtle's head to his hulk,
Like a debtor at the sight of his dun.

While others repine at their fate,
And sigh that their Doxies bewitch;
Let Flanagan comfort his pate;
Henrietta is fonder than pitch.

The world then shall not go to wreck;
And Phelim may banish his woes;
His turtles may stretch out their neck,
And his bull frogs may croak tally ho.

HENRIETTA.

TO LET,

AND immediate poſſeſſion given, the elegant Houſe, out Broadway road, a little beyond the Union Furnace, where the Saloon was intended to aſcend from---It has ſix rooms with fire places, and ſeveral bed rooms, a fine cellar kitchen, cellar, &c. with a good ſtable, and a pump of the beſt water on the lot. The terms are 400 dols. per annum. Enquire of GARDINER BAKER,
Dec. 3, 1796. at the Muſeum.

EDUCATION,

THE ſubſcriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he ſtill continues his Seminary at No. 10, Peck-Slip; and that he has now opened

An Evening School,

at the ſame place; where his pupils will be inſtructed in all the branches uſually taught in the Engliſh language, on the moſt approved plans. WALTER TOWNSEND.
New-York, Sept. 23, 1796. 31---tf.

A. W. LAY.
Watch Maker and Jeweller,

No. 85, Naſſau-Street,
N. B. Watch caſes of every kind neatly made.
New-York, July 30. 22 tf

Mrs. S. Sparhawk, *Miliner*,

From London, has removed from the ſhop, No. 59, Maiden-lane, to No. 133, William-ſtreet,

AND takes this method to inform her friends and the public that ſhe has received in ſome of the lateſt veſſels from London. Dreſs and half dreſs caps, bonnets, hats, &c. ſtraw wreaths and ſprigs, feathers, beads, &c. Elegant rich ſilk gauze for dreſſes, ſome ſaſhes, and a variety of ribbon, 90 tf.
New-York, May 2, 1796.

Printers Types.

For Sale, Cheap for Caſh

ONE Font Great Primer, (new) one do. old, one do Long Primer, (new) one do. old, one do. Small Pica, part worn with, or without the caſes. Enquire of J. Thebout, 358, Pearl-Street. 36---tf

ANY perſon wiſhing to retire to the Country, can be accommodated with a VERY VALUABLE FARM in exchange for Property in this City.---For further particulars enquire of the Printer.

The Moraliſt.

THE LYE.

A great ſoul, in whatever ſtation, always takes virtue for its guide. A crime is ſtill a crime, and nothing can diminiſh its enormity. He who lyes offends againſt heaven, and offends himſelf; a lye has ſomething ſo odious, that is a ſhock to the character of a gentleman, whatſoever can be ſaid to mitigate it. The very nations which the Greeks treated as barbarians, had an abhorrence of lyes and fraud. Herodotus ſays, "The Perſians have an infinite contempt for thoſe who falſify their words; and they train their children from five to twenty five years old, in nothing but to draw the bow, to ride on horſeback, and TO SPEAK TRUTH.

Harſin and Caverly,

HAVE removed to their new Store, No. 27, Albany Pier, weſt ſide of Coenties ſlip, where they have for ſale, a general aſſortment of

Linens, Glaſs and Earthen Ware,

About 2000 yards tow cloth, and a quantity of check Flannel. Alſo,

One Lot of ground, at the ſhipyards, near Col. Rutgers, and three lots on the Greenwich road, adjoining lots of Wm. W. Gilbert, Eſq. And,

A handſome bay Horſe, four years old, he is very pleaſant under the ſaddle, and has been broken to the gears, is ſound and free of faults.

They will likewiſe receive in ſtore, and ſell upon commiſſion, moſt kinds of country produce.

To Let, the Store and a ſpacious cellar, No. 85, Pearl-ſtreet.

Wanted, Two or Three Men that are acquainted with packing crockery, apply as above.
October 1, 1796. 31---tf.

SARAH LEACH,

Mantua Maker from London,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of this City, and particularly her friends, that ſhe has removed to No. 35, Rooſevelt--ſtreet, where ſhe will thankfully receive any commands in the line of her buſineſs, and flatters herſelf that ſhe will merit the future cuſtom and approbation of her employers.
Nov. 14, 1795. 82---

DR. GREENWOOD,
APPROVED DENTIST,

No. 35, Warren-ſtreet,

PREPARES and fixes real enamelled Teeth, the beſt contrivance nit on to ſubſtitute the loſs of natural ones. They are fixed in without the leaſt pain, and without taking out the old ſtumps. As to ornament they equal the moſt brilliant which can be expoſed to view, and helps pronounciation, maſticaton, &c, &c.
November 26, 1796. 39---tf.

JOHN VANDER POOL,
Sign Painter, Gilder, &c.

No. 75, Pearl-Street, fronting Coenties-Slip.

HAS for ſale, Window glaſs and Putty, a general aſſortment of PAINTS, Linſeed Oil, Paint Bruſhes, Limners Tools, Gold and Silver Leaf, with a great variety of Camel's Hair Pencils, Cheap for Caſh, or approved notes.
Aug. 6 23---tf.

Bills of Exchange.

FOREIGN and inland Bills of Exchange, elegantly engraved and printed, on ſuperfine bank poſt, may be had either bound or in ſheets, or by the ſingle ſet, by applying to JOHN HUGGINS, jun. Copper-Plate Printer, at No. 167, William-Street, (the third door from the corner of Beekman-Street) Orders from any part of the United States in the above line will be executed with the ſtricteſt preciſion.

N. B. An Apprentice wanted to the above buſineſs.
July 30 22 tf.

Hibbert's Brown Stout, & Beſt London Porter,

Imported in the ſhip Triumph, from London, and for Sale at a ſmall advance on the original coſt, by
MICHAEL MOORE, and CO.
AT THEIR
PORTER VAULTS,

No. 77, John-ſtreet, late Golden-hill, at the houſe of C. HAVILAND, Merchant Tailor, one of the Company.

By the tierce, containing 6, 7, and 8 dozen, and by the ſingle dozen. Alſo,

Bath and Liverpool Ale, American Porter and Cyder. Merchants, Captains of veſſels, whether in town or country, may be ſupplied at the ſhorteſt notice, and all orders ſhall be carefully attended.

N. B. A generous price given for empty bottles.
October 8. 32 tf

JUST PUBLISHED,
By JOHN BULL, No. 115, Cherry-Street,
Volume II of

CAMILLA,

BY THE AUTHORESS OF EVELINA AND CECILIA.

THIS new and intereſting work, to be compriſed in five volumes, is now delivering to ſubſcribers, on a fine wove paper, printed with a beautiful new type, ſo extraordinary low as Half a Dollar a volume, ſtitched.

To afford every advantage to thoſe who generouſly come forward and ſubſcribe for CAMILLA, the publiſher has been induced to offer it uncommonly cheap, conſidering the quality of the paper, type, &c. The conſequent reduction of his profits obliges him to announce that to thoſe who ſubſcribe after the publication of the third volume, the price of the copies on wove paper will be increaſed to Five Shillings per volume---at the ſame time he informs the public he ſhall be provided with a ſufficient number of ſetts at the preſent price, on an inferior paper, of by no means a bad quality.

☞ In the courſe of three weeks the third volume may poſitively be expected to make its appearance.
New-York, January 6, 1797.

To the Public.

WHEN the Tragedy of BELISARIUS iſſued from the preſs, the author was in hopes to have had the book punctually preſented to its public patrons, but the unhappy ſituation of our city ſhortly after, put a ſtop to her exertions for a while; they were however renewed when the general affliction had ſubſided, and perſons were employed to deliver the books to the reſpective ſubſcribers: but ſo many had retired to the country or enchanged their places of reſidence in the city, and ſo many more were deceaſed, that ſhe abandoned the taſk as fruitleſs.

An opportunity now offering for a ſale of thoſe pamphlets which remain, the publiſher reſpectfully informed that they may be ſupplied at the Book ſtores of J. Fellows, J. Ried, J. Harriſon, and T. Allen.
October 29, 1796 M. V. FAUGERES.

American and Engliſh Playing Cards,

By the groſs, dozen, or ſingle pack.
For Sale at this Office.

Printing, in all its Branches,

Performed at this Office, with neatneſs, accuracy and diſpatch.

Fellows' Circulating Library,

CONTAINING the lateſt and moſt approved Novels, &c. is kept in Wall-ſtreet, No. 60.

Subſcribers pay in advance, 40s. a year, 12s. a quarter, 5s. a month. Non-ſubſcribers 1s. for an 8vo. volume 6d. days, 6d. for a 12 mo. 2 days. 31 tf
October 1, 1796.

For Sale at this Office,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
PRINTS.
AND
New-Year Preſents for Children.

Court of Apollo.

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of ribbons, 90 tf.
New-York, May 2, 1796.

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Long Primer, (new) one do. old, one do. Small Pi
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TO SPEAK TRUTH.

Harſin and Caverly,

HAVE removed to the ſtore lately occupied by Meſſrs.
Bleecker & Bancker, No. 3, Queen-Street, where they
have for Sale, a general aſſortment of
DRY GOODS,
Suitable for the ſeaſon, which they will diſpoſe of on the
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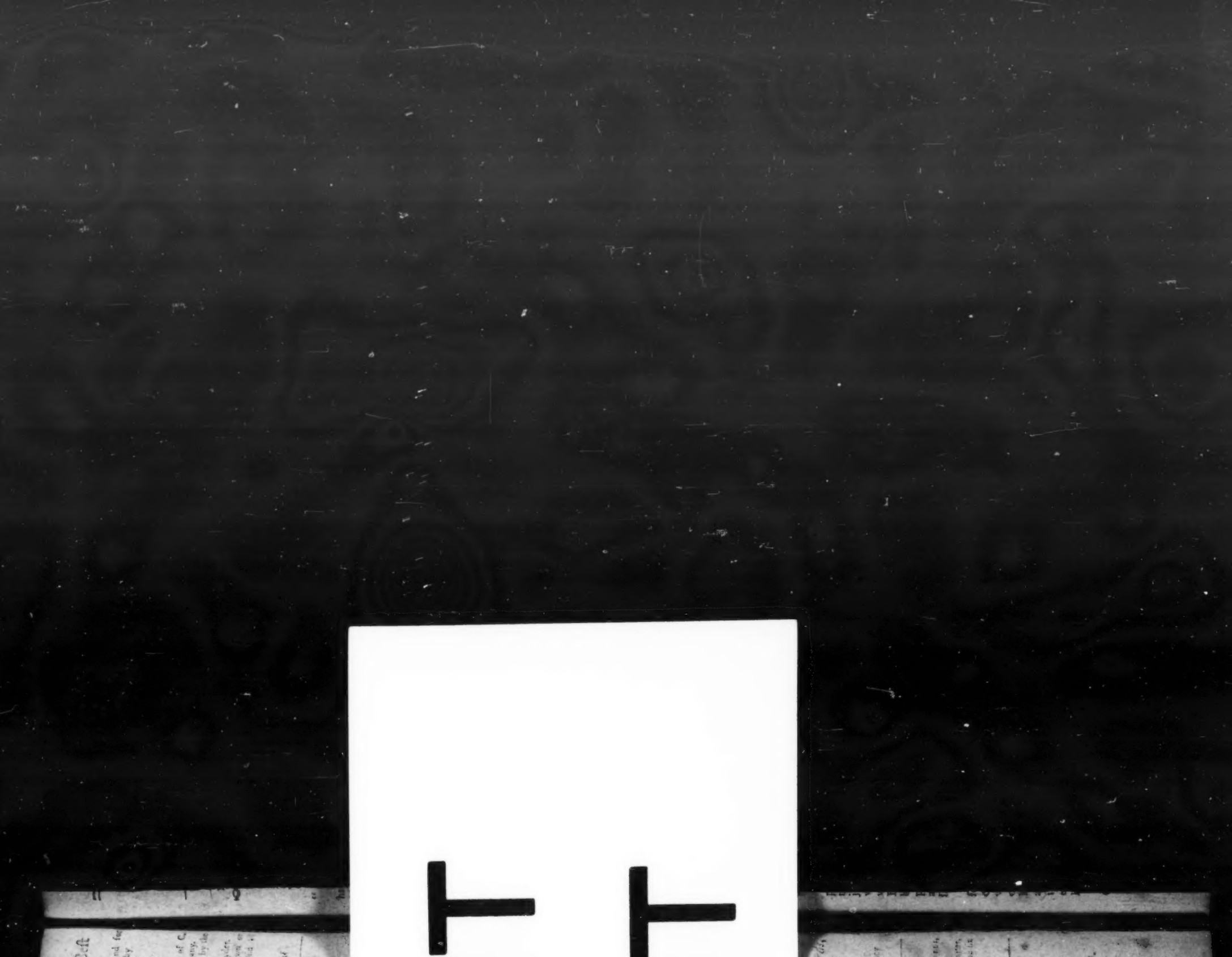
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